

CARTSNEWS

The Official Journal of the Carolina Token Society

ISSUE #48

November 2015

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Greetings to all CARTS members,

It dipped down into the 40s at my house last night for the first time this fall and that means one thing – coin show season is approaching! Both the South Carolina Numismatic Association and the North Carolina Numismatic Association host their annual conventions in October. But both will probably have come and gone by the time you read this newsletter. If so, I hope that you had the chance to attend one or the other. There is no better place in the Carolinas to rub elbows with top-notch national dealers. Whether you are looking for a \$10,000 double eagle or a 10¢ Lincoln cent, your best bet is to visit one of these shows.

But if you are looking for hard to find North or South Carolina trade tokens, the place to be will be **Newberry, SC on November 21st.** That is the time and place of the next CARTS meeting. It will be held at the Days Inn and it is located at 50 Thomas Griffin Road in Newberry, SC 29108. The Days Inn is adjacent to Interstate 26 at Exit 74, and is located right behind the CITGO gas station. In fact, the hotel parking lot is connected to the gas station parking lot. The meeting room is located on the far side of the hotel on the northeast corner of the building. It is not fancy, but it will suit our purposes, with several large tables and many chairs in evidence. Please note my reference in the last issue of CARTSNEWS that the Days Inn is not the best hotel around, but it will be convenient and cheap. (Writing between the lines – Do not rent an overnight room here unless you want to rub elbows with the average trucker.)

Driving instructions: For those coming from the west on I-26, take exit 74, and turn right at the stop sign. You will see the CITGO station and the Days Inn immediately on the right. For those coming from the east on I-26, take exit 74 and turn left at the stop sign. Cross over the Interstate and the gas station and hotel will be immediately on the right.

I have also selected a couple of lunch choices for those who want to continue our gathering with a meal. There is a good Asian restaurant (Thai and Japanese) a couple of miles distant and an Italian/Greek place which offers pizza, pasta, and seafood about the same distance away.

I look forward to seeing all of you there. Please mark the date in your calendars – **November 21, from 8AM to Noon.**

Regards, Tony Chibbaro, President of CARTS

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Comments, suggestions, reactions, (maybe even) criticism, will be gratefully accepted. Let us know! **Articles, New Finds, Announcements, and Classifieds to Don Bailey only! Dues to Bob King only!**

North Carolina Token Collector

Cataloger of North Carolina
Buyer of singles or collections
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Want to buy southern states
tokens,
mavericks found in North
Carolina.

Want to buy R.G. Dun and Bradstreet
Reference Books. Need 1963 & newer,
1882,1884 & 1897.

Thanks to our NC cataloger, Bob King, we know that F. H. Stinson Ingle tokens were shipped to Banner Elk about 1916. Moreover, the *North Carolina Yearbook and Business Directory* for 1914 lists Stinson as a “general merchant.” And, according to the 1915 *Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture* Stinson was selling Golden Eagle Flour in Banner Elk in that year. So we can safely say our Mr. Stinson had a store from 1914 through 1916.

But Stinson was a man of many parts. Upon the chartering of Banner Elk in February of 1911 Stinson was named one of three commissioners for the town—to serve until an election was held “on the first Monday in May 1911.” It can also be documented that Stinson was a commissioner in 1914. Perhaps then he was elected on that first Monday. And whether he had maintained his general store or not (we can’t say), by 1920 F. H. Stinson was Vice President of The Banner Elk Bank, and Secretary of a company named the Banner Elk and Elk Park Turnpike.

(SORT OF) A NEW NC FIND (AGAIN)

Don Bailey

Since the last issue of our newsletter I have acquired the nice token shown below. It is new to me, although copies have been found previously..



F. H. Stinson / 1 / In Trade Only // In Trade Only / 1 /
Ingle / System / Pat. Apr. 7, 1914 - R, Br, 18mm.

Last, but not least, in the eyes of an old academic, in 1922 we find that F. H. Stinson is a member of, and secretary for, the Board of Trustees of the Lees McRae Institute which of course became Lees McRae College. And by 1949 he had moved up, or perhaps laterally. In that year he was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Edgar Tusts Memorial Association. The Association supported the Grace Hospital, Grandfathers Children’s Home, and Lees McRae College, all in Banner Elk.

A 5 cent F. H. Stinson token from Banner Elk is also known. But no other denominations are known, I believe.

NEW FINDS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Tony Chibbaro



Palmetto Saloon, 5¢, (Abbeville, S.C.) – nickel, 25mm. Thomas McGettigan, undoubtedly of Irish descent, opened the Palmetto Saloon in Abbeville in January of 1883. Located at 4 Washington Street and right next door to the offices of the *Abbeville Messenger*, the saloon offered a complete stock of liquors, wines, and beers as well as tobacco and cigars. A billiard room was also attached to the premises. The following year McGettigan opened a second saloon in Abbeville, called the Centennial House, on O'Neill Block. He operated this location for only a short time, selling out to John O'Donnell and F.J. Cunningham by 1885. McGettigan continued to run the Palmetto Saloon into 1889, surviving a disastrous fire in December of 1888. He also was elected to town council in 1886 and was instrumental in the construction of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Abbeville. In 1889, however, he ran into financial difficulties and sold his saloon to F.M. Butler of Anderson (who issued tokens in both Anderson, SC and Hartwell, GA). Butler arranged for Moses O. McCracken (1858-1919), a former employee of McGettigan's who had moved to Anderson to work in Butler's Alhambra Saloon, to manage the business in his stead. McCracken moved back to Abbeville and ran the saloon for another two years, closing it down by July of 1891. Both McGettigan and McCracken

were inveterate advertisers, placing over 250 ads in the Abbeville newspapers of the day. See newspaper ads below.

PALMETTO SALOON!

THOMAS McGETTIGAN

I S WELL PREPARED TO SUPPLY HIS CUSTOMERS WITH WHAT THEY CALL for. He is daily adding to his large stock the best brands of every country.

Masson's and Mum's Champagnes, California Wines and Brandy, Best French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Bavarian Beer, English Ale, Scotch Whiskey and IRISH PORTER.

Also a fine stock of CIGARS AND TOBACCO. Call and see his mammoth stock at the Palmetto Saloon, Washington Street.

April 25, 1883, 8m

Thomas McGettigan ran this ad in the Abbeville Press & Banner in early 1883.

Palmetto Saloon.



Why everybody is going to the Palmetto Saloon is because they get goods that come up to what they are represented to be. You can get anything you call for in the best style. This is the largest, neatest and best regulated bar in Abbeville.

Call at the Palmetto before buying anywhere else, and you will be satisfied to buy there.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Corn Whiskey, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Rye Whiskey, \$2 to \$5. Brandies, Wines, &c., sold as cheap as can be bought anywhere in town.

All goods guaranteed to give satisfaction. A fine stock of CIGARS and TOBACCO always on hand.

**M. O. McCRAKEN,
Proprietor.**

Ad placed by M.O. McCracken in the Abbeville Press & Banner in October of 1890.



Sturkie Furniture Co., 50¢, (Columbia, S.C.) – aluminum, 26mm. Bunker M. Sturkie (1893-1970) was born and raised on his family's farm in the Platt Springs section of Lexington County. In 1931, suffering from the effects of the Great Depression and seeking a better life for his family, Sturkie moved to a small apartment in Columbia located on Barnwell Street. He initially took a job as a travelling salesman, but in 1932 he sunk \$275, his entire life savings, into a used furniture business on Harden Street. A year later, he moved his company into larger quarters at 1213 Blanding Street. There he advertised the Sturkie Furniture Company as the "Home of Bargains" and began to handle the sale of new furniture as well as radios. The business prospered and, in 1936, the company expanded with a second store in Augusta, Georgia. The following year, the store in Columbia was moved to 1919 Taylor Street, where it would remain for the next 35 years. In 1940, a second Columbia store, named the State Furniture Company, was opened at 2506 Two Notch Road. Over the years, this location would grow to be one of the largest furniture stores in the state. Bunker M. Sturkie died in 1970 and was buried in the cemetery of the Gaston First Baptist Church in Lexington County. The Taylor Street store closed soon after Sturkie's death, but the Two Notch Road store, managed by his son Norton, remained open until 1977. The Taylor Street building still stands and presently houses Hendley's Oriental Rugs.

T.R & W.P. Garlington, 5¢, Laurens, S.C. – aluminum, 19mm. Thomas Robert Garlington (1885-1952) and his younger brother, William Peter Garlington (1895-1962), opened a billiard parlor in Laurens in 1912. The business, located at 105 North Harper Street, also offered cigars, soft drinks, ice cream, and other confections. In 1918, the two brothers were required to register for the World War I draft. Thomas was not eligible for service due to blindness in one eye, but his brother William was selected and was mustered into service at Camp Jackson near Columbia in June of 1918. He was assigned to Company C of the 534th Engineer Service Battalion, which was an African-American unit that constructed and maintained rail lines. The battalion participated in the St. Mihiel offensive in eastern France and several of its soldiers were killed in the line of duty and interred in the St. Mihiel Cemetery near Thiaucourt. William returned to the U.S. in July of 1919, but had become disabled during his term of service. Thomas had continued to operate the billiard parlor during William's absence and, upon the latter's return, welcomed him back into the business. By 1920, however, the business had become more of a grocery store than anything else. The store stayed open through the mid-1920s, but was closed sometime in 1926. Four years later William was admitted into the Home for Disabled Veterans in Hampton, Virginia. Thomas Garlington died in 1952 and William Garlington followed 10 years later in 1962. Both are buried in the Old Jersey Memorial Cemetery in Laurens.



Selkirk Plantation, 25¢, Wadmalaw Island, S.C. – aluminum, 28mm. Carl Edison Chadwick (1892-1969) was 21 years old when he moved from his native Syracuse, New York to Wadmalaw Island around 1913. He had just finished two years in an agricultural program at Cornell University and came to South Carolina to try his luck at truck farming, which was becoming more predominant in the Charleston area due to the advent of refrigerated rail cars. At first Chadwick sharecropped on his cousin's land, a plot of 900 acres on the upper reaches of Leadenwah Creek, but later bought the property himself. He grew vegetables, mostly tomatoes and cabbages, and shipped them by rail to northern markets. The warm climate extended the growing season and allowed him three or four harvests each year. He utilized local labor for the planting and picking and paid his workers with tokens which could be redeemed at a store he ran on the plantation. But the Great Depression wreaked havoc with his business model and in the 1930s Chadwick abandoned farming and moved his family to downtown Charleston, where he found employment as a salesman.

Chadwick's son, Thomas W. Chadwick (1923-2011), grew up on Selkirk Plantation and went on to become Press Secretary, Legislative Assistant, and Campaign Manager for U.S. Senator Olin Johnston. The elder Chadwick was living at his son's home in Alexandria, Virginia when he died in 1969. His body was returned to the Charleston area and was buried in Riverview Memorial Park.

It is not known who first came up with the name Selkirk Plantation for Chadwick's farm, but local sources believe that it was named after

Selkirk, New York. The plantation eventually passed into the hands of Mrs. JoAnn Parker, who placed a conservation easement on the property and donated its governance to the Lowcountry Open Land Trust in 1997. The Trust divided the 900 acres into 30 separate plats and administers the land usage according to the easement.

This token was one of a group of almost 80 tokens which were recently offered on eBay. The seller was from upstate New York and had purchased them at a local estate sale, among possessions from the Chadwick family. Four different denominations are presently known – 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, and 5¢ - all made of aluminum.

Other denominations discovered for previously reported issuers are:

W.W. Baker & Co., Woods Commissary, Estill, S.C. – 50¢ and 25¢, both aluminum

W.B. Adkison, (Florence, S.C.) – 10¢, brass, (Ingle System)

Christal Store, Gable, S.C. – 50¢, bimetallic

T.M. Sanders, Newberry, S.C. – 25¢, aluminum

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

There are several things to mention this month. First, be sure to mark your calendar for November 21, and—more importantly—be sure to attend the CARTS meeting in Newberry.

Second, treasurer Bob King reports a balance of \$643.30. Which brings to mind the fact that it's dues time again. If you are attending the Newberry meeting (of course you are) be sure to pay your 2016 dues (still only \$10.00) to Bob. If you are not attending, why not mail that check to Bob right now and forget all about it for an entire year.

Finally, let's all bring a show and tell token, or tokens, to Newberry. It's always fun to see what other folks collect, and to see those tokens we wish we had.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO ENCASED COIN: NORTH CAROLINA, OR VIRGINIA?

Lamar Bland

Earlier this year I bought the Havelock Tobacco encased cent pictured here.

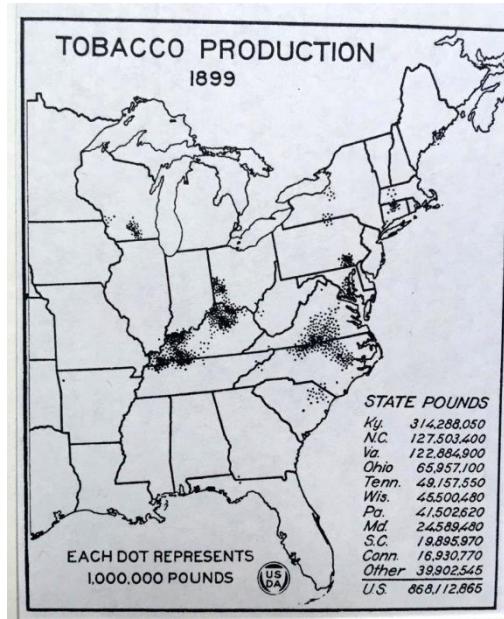


LUCKY PENNY / I'M / (1903 Indian Head Penny) / IT / POCKET PIECE // HAVELOCK / GOOD / (Indian Head Penny) / LUCK / TOBACCO -AI. 39 mm. Holed after mintage.

Its seller said it was from a Havelock, N.C. tobacco warehouse. I hoped it was, but I had some doubts. In my search for further attribution, I focused on the date of the Indian Head penny—1903. The penny's grade seemed to be almost uncirculated (A.U.), and all indications suggested an original encasement.

Therefore I sought information about turn-of-the-century tobacco farming in North Carolina, discovering Nannie Mae Tilley's *THE*

BRIGHT-TOBACCO INDUSTRY, 1860-1929 (University of North Carolina Press, 1948). Before the Civil War, most American tobacco was farmed in Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland, where "burley" tobacco was the main crop. This territory came to be known as "The Old Belt." Gradually in post-Civil War America a new kind of yellowish "bright-leaf" tobacco gained in popularity. It grew especially well in the sandy soil of Caswell and Granville County in north-central N.C., just south of the Virginia border. Since even more sandy soil existed further south and east, by the 1890's bright-leaf tobacco farmers had created a "New Belt." It included Craven, Pender, and Sampson counties in North Carolina. The town of Havelock is in Craven county. The following photo shows that emerging southeastern belt. Havelock would be located in the triangular area near the most southern coastline.



From *HISTORY AND STATUS OF TOBACCO CULTURE--1922* Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture, p. 407.

Tilley records that farmers in this "New Belt" were approached by tobacco buyers in the 1890's. These buyers included representatives from James B. Duke's American Tobacco

Company in Durham (p. 104). I found no record of a Havelock business which functioned locally.

I also learned from Tilley's book about *CONNORTON'S TOBACCO BRAND DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES*, an annual publication begun by John W. Connorton in Chicago in 1885. When I examined an 1899 edition of it, in the Duke University Library, every reference to "Havelock Tobacco" referred to the Cameron brothers (Alexander and William) of Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia! (Connorton, pp. 121, 658, 659). No Havelock reference was connected with the state of North Carolina. It was time to search the Internet.

Connorton had listed the products for William Cameron and Bro. Company under "Chewing Tobacco": plug, lump, or twist. However, trading documents on a Google web-site (William Cameron Bros. and Co. Limited) indicate that they also marketed cigars and cigarettes which were cut from their Havelock plug. Their business was extensive; there were sales branches in Adelaide, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne. They had outlets in other British colonial countries as well.

During these same years, James B. Duke was expanding his marketing of cigarettes.

As early as 1884 he had purchased Bonsack machines for speedier packaging of cigarettes. In his 1899 directory, Connorton lists W. Duke and Sons, and British-American Tobacco Company (both in Durham, N.C.) as manufacturers of cigarettes. Then in 1902, Duke's British-American Tobacco Company

bought all the Cameron operations. Three years later, by early 1905, all Duke companies were headed by the giant AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, which became the world leader in cigarette sales.

So the attribution question comes full circle. Cameron, the Virginian, marketed tobacco which probably came from southeastern North Carolina. Duke in Durham bought Cameron operations and exponentially expanded cigarette sales as North Carolina bright-leaf tobacco production surged. Attribute the token to Virginia, or to North Carolina?

Prior to this article I had read about Duke's substantial advertising after he purchased Blackwell's Tobacco Company (in Durham) in 1899. Roberts and Roberts record his varied run of Blackwell's "Bull Durham" merchandise in *BULL DURHAM BUSINESS BONANZA: 1866-1940* (Durham, 2002). "Bull Durham" tokens are still offered for sale on Ebay. My "lucky penny" has the same sales strategy as that later token. Keep the penny, and you'll be reminded of my product. Also, since the "HAVELOCK TOBACCO" cent is dated 1903, one year after Duke's British-American Tobacco Company bought the Cameron trade, could it commemorate the Cameron purchase? Other Havelock Tobacco cents are known, but I don't know if they have different dates.

Based on these remarkable convergences, I attribute my Havelock encased cent to Duke and Durham, N.C., even though Cameron's Havelock branding pre-dates Duke.

**DON'T MISS THE NEWBERRY
MEETING NOVEMBER 21**

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED

WILL PAY \$400 FOR A TOKEN FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES LUMBER COMPANY OF DUNBARTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. Token must say Dunbarton on it and must be in nice condition. Tony Chibbaro, PO Box 420, Prosperity, SC 29127, email: chibbaro@mindspring.com, cellphone: 803-530-3668

YOUR EDITOR NEEDS ARTICLES, CLASSIFIED ADS, LETTERS TO THE EDUTOR, RERPORTS OF NEW FINDS. You are the only one who can make your newsletter better.

IF YOU PAY YOUR DUES NOW YOU CAN FORGET ABOUT IT FOR AN ENTIRE YEAR. Send your \$10 to Bob King 709 Cardinal Drive, Brevard, NC 28712.

CARTS Membership and Dues: Application for membership in CARTS is invited from anyone interested in the exounia of the two Carolinas. Annual dues are \$10.00 and should be mailed to the treasurer, Bob King. Checks should be made payable to CARTS.

CARTSNEWS: CARTSNEWS, the newsletter of CARTS, is published four times per year in February, May, August, and November.

Advertising: Each member is encouraged to submit one classified ad per issue. These ads are free to members. Free ads should be no more than 50 words in length. No ads will be run continuously; a new ad must be submitted for each issue. The editor reserves the right to edit ads for length and any ad thought not to be in the best interest of the hobby will be rejected. Deadline for classified ads is the same as for paid ads (see below).

Paid advertising is also solicited. The rate per issue for paid ads is as follows. One quarter page \$3.00, one half page \$6.00, and full page \$11.00. Any paid advertising, along with payment, should be sent to the editor by the fifteenth of that month before the month of issue. So, for example, advertising copy for the May issue should be received by the editor by April 15. Camera ready copy will be accepted, but the editor will also compose ads from your rough copy if you desire. As with free advertising the editor may reject any ad thought not in the best interest of CARTS or the hobby at large.